

worked out a plan whereby the captain of each company shall choose, out of the most likely men presented, three cooks who will be trained in school methods while the National Army is undergoing its course. This will give something like 675 enlisted cooks to each cantonment. Over these men the civilian hotel cooks will have supervision until the work is well organized.

According to "The Survey" (Aug. 4, 1917, p. 406), at least 24,000 of the 90,000 physicians of military age in the United States, Alaska, Honolulu and Porto Rico will be needed for war service, according to official announcement from Washington. Of the doctors between the ages of 22 and 55 fully 12,000 must be enrolled by October 1st, to go into camp with the new draft army and regulars.

Training camps for medical officers have been established at Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, with a capacity of 1000 student medical officers and 1800 enlisted men. Also at each camp four ambulance companies, four field hospitals and one evacuation hospital will train. At Fort Des Moines, Iowa, a smaller training camp for colored medical officers attending colored troops has been established. This camp has 550 officers and enlisted men in training. For ambulance service, a camp for 4500 officers and men is in operation in Allentown, Pa.

Training courses for medical officers last three months. In the first month they are taught the duties of enlisted men, in order that they in turn may teach. The second month covers the theory of officers' duties, and the third month their practical application in the field. Following the basic course, classes for specially qualified medical officers are given and more complete preparation for some special service, as for example, sanitary and military hygiene, or radiography, or laboratory technique.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty and will report in person to the commanding general, Western Department, for duty; Maj. Herbert C. Moffitt, Capt. Gilbert M. Barrett, Gustav J. Bergener, and William R. P. Clark, and First Lieuts. Michel H. Etcheverry, Herman Verplank Hoffman, and George R. Hubbell.

NOTICE.

"Miscellaneous Nostrums," new third edition, is off the press and can be obtained from the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, for fifty cents.

State Board of Health

AUGUST MEETING.

The State Board of Health met in Sacramento at 8:30 a. m., Saturday, August 4, 1917. Dr. George E. Ebright, president, was in the chair. The other members present were Drs. Fred F. Gundrum, Edward F. Glaser, Adelaide Brown, Robert A. Peers, and Wilbur A. Sawyer.

A special committee on appointments reported that the persons listed below had been appointed under Civil Service to the positions named. The report was adopted. The eligible list for the positions of State District Health Officer and Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases had been

prepared by the United States Public Health Service on the basis of a nation-wide competitive examination.

Dr. Wilfred H. Kellogg, Director of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Dr. E. D. Ward, Health Officer of the South Coast District.

Mr. R. N. Hoyt, Health Officer of the Middle Coast District.

Dr. A. F. Gillihan, Health Officer of the North Coast District.

Mr. E. A. Ingham, Health Officer of the Southern District.

Dr. R. W. Nauss, Health Officer of the Central District.

Mr. Harold F. Gray, Health Officer of the Northern District.

Miss Ida M. Stevens, Bacteriologist of the Southern Division Laboratory of the Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

No one passed in the examination for epidemiologist.

Dr. Karl F. Meyer of the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research was appointed Consulting Bacteriologist, without salary from the Board.

Permits were issued to three cold storage warehouses on the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs.

On recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, temporary permits were given to the Bear Gulch Water Company to furnish water to Menlo Park and Woodside, and to the Black Diamond Water Company to furnish water to the City of Pittsburg.

Rules were adopted for the enforcement of the new milk law, Chapter 576, Statutes of 1917.

Certificates as registered nurse were granted to two nurses.

The secretary and attorney were instructed to take steps to secure a proper sewage system for all liquid wastes at the army cantonment at Menlo Park.

Miss Edna D. Porter appeared before the Board to show cause why she should not be prosecuted for representing herself to be a registered nurse in violation of the nurses Registration Act. After considering the evidence presented at the hearing, the Board referred the case to the District Attorney of San Francisco for prosecution.

Mr. Kemper B. Campbell, attorney for the Board, announced that the Supreme Court of California had denied a petition for a rehearing in the case of Boss vs. Lewis. This decision was the final step establishing the right of the State to compel counties to pay fees to local registrars of vital statistics.

Hearings were held in the food and drug cases set for this date and many of the alleged violations of the pure food and drug laws were referred to District Attorneys for prosecutions.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, Secretary.

HEALTH OFFICERS.

Typhoid prevention and control is most important at this season of the year. The State Board of Health has for free distribution, special bulletins pertaining to sewage disposal for isolated residences, sewage disposal for rural schools, rural sanitation, sanitation in the mountains, and fly eradication. Please indicate the number of publications upon each subject that you desire, and a supply will be forwarded immediately. Cards of instructions to persons having either syphilis or gonorrhea are also available, as well as posters regarding venereal diseases for placing in lavatories, etc.